FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 16, 1845. [NO. 1489.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

100 KEGS Pure and Extra WHITE LEAD, and other PAINTS,
Carriage Springs,
Axles and Stamp Joints,
Steel Spades and Shovels,
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 4, 1845. 88-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscribers by Daniel McNeill, will be sold on Friday the 2d of January next, at the late residence of said McNeill, six miles South of Fayetteville, FOUR THOUSAND, or upwards ACRES OF LAND, lying on Big and Little Rockfish, embracing some Swamp Lands, part of which is already drained, and supposed to be of unsurpassed fertility.

To those desirous of engaging in the Lumber or Turpentine business, the facilities afforded are rarely equalled, as a great portion of the Lands are well Timbered, embracing several Mill sites of excellent quality, and being at their farthest points within 3 miles of Big Rockfish Creek.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, SIX YOUNG NEGROES of various sizes, Two Horses, a Library of Books, &c.

Terms, 6 months credit. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required of purchasers.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, } Trustees.
HECTOR McNEILL, }
Dec. 3, 1845. 88-ts

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at September Term, 1845, of Cumberland County Court, received Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel McNeill, dec'd, hereby notify those having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, } Adm'rs.
HECTOR McNEILL, }
Dec. 3, 1845. 88-4w

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausean is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

ANNUALS.

A VARIETY of elegant Annuals for 1846.
E. J. HALE.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared to supply any quantity of Apple Trees, of which he has Forty choice varieties at his Nursery in Randolph county, 10 miles South of Greensborough, near the road leading to Ashsborough by way of Parsons' Mill. Trees from 3½ to 6 feet high; price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery. Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address the Subscriber at "New Market, Randolph county, N. C."—postage paid.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.
Nov'r 1845. 88-4w

Roundshares,
Also, BOXING AXES,

For Turpentine Getters, for sale by
WM. E. KIRKPATRICK.
Nov. 29, 1845. 88-3w

Colporteur's BOOK Depository!

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD
AND SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HYMN BOOKS AND TRACTS,

For sale at the Store of GEO. McNEILL.
December 1845. 88-4w

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE DARLINGTON HOTEL will be sold at public Outcry on the first Monday in January next. To a purchaser offering good security, the terms will be liberal. The above Property is situated in the most central part of the Town of Darlington, S. C., and has attached to it two Stores, now under rent of $150. To an enterprising man, the above Property is very desirable.

For further particulars, apply to either of the Subscribers.

BRIGHT WILLIAMSON.
CYRUS BACOT.
E. W. CHARLES.
Darlington, S. C., Dec. 1, 1845. 88-2w

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Mildmay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
August 30, 1845.

TOWN BAKERY.

MRS. E. NEETZEL

RETURNS her most grateful thanks to the friends of her late husband, and others who have befriended her in her bereavement, for their kind attendance and assistance, and begs to assure them all, from the bottom of her heart, that while her life is vouchsafed, her gratitude for their kind offices will be unceasing.

She also begs to inform them, and the public generally, that she has taken the frame house nearly opposite to Mr. George McNeill's, and formerly occupied by her late husband, where she has resumed the business of **BAKING,** in all its branches, and will be happy to furnish her old customers and others with Fresh BREAD, and all other articles in her line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wedding and other fine CAKES furnished for Parties.

YEAST of the best quality at all times.
Nov'r 18, 1845. 85-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1845.

Mial Wall, *ex parte.*

Probate of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Wall, dec'd.

ON motion, a paper writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Stephen Wall, dec'd. was propounded for probate by Mial Wall, one of the Executors therein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the next of kin of the said deceased reside without the limits of this State: It was therefore Ordered by the Court, that an advertisement be published for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said next of kin, and all persons in general claiming interest in the Estate of said Stephen Wall, dec'd. to be and appear, if they think proper, at the next term of this Court, to be holden in the Town of Rockingham, in the County aforesaid, on the 3d Monday of January next, to see proceedings to be then and there made and had in relation to the probate of said Last Will and Testament.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of the said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, *C. C. C*
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 84-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1845.

Sarah Kelly *vs.* James Kelly, John Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, children and heirs at law of John Kelly, deceased; and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, children and heirs at law of Jesse Kelly, who was a son of the said John Kelly, deceased.

[Petition for Dower.]

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, the children of Jesse Kelly, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants, James Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, children of Jesse Kelly, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte, and the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 84-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Lutterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR,
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
160 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 ditto Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 hhds. Crockery and Glassware,
25 bbls. green Copperas,
100 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 ditto Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Windsor and Fancy Chairs,
1000 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 ditto French Letter Paper,
50 ditto Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candies,
20 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 ditto Im. ditto ditto,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
160 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemores's Cotton and Woo Cards,
50 cases assorted Shoes,
35 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
20 dozen Water Proof Hats,
250 pairs Trace Chains,
1000 lbs. Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
2 bales Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
60 dozen Curry Combs,
20 boxes Tea,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
4000 lbs. assorted Castings.

ALSO, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons.

LIKEWISE,

An assortment of Looking Glasses, Brushes, Pails, Buckets and Brooms, Snuff, Crackers, Lemon and Soda Biscuit, Cigars, Chapman's Strops, Slates, Collins' Axes, Cut Tacks, Bonnets, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, Spices, Fancy Cologne, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Salt, Iron,—in fact a more general Stock of Goods than has usually been offered in this market. These Goods are all NEW, and having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia principally for Cash, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on credit to punctual customers.

The Public are invited to call and examine.—Goods will be found at prices sufficiently moderate to induce purchases.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
November 1, 1845. 83tf

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT the November Term, 1845, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, the Subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Street Ashford, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

THOMAS ASHFORD, Adm'r.
Sampson County, Nov. 27, 1845. 87-3wpd

NEW BOOKS, AND MUSIC.

SIMON Suggs, and other Tales, by the "Chicken man" of Alabama, 50 cents; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Marion Raymond, 13; Alice Ray, 13; Bosom Friend, 25; Author's Daughter, 13; Wandering Jew, complete, 60; Whewell's Morality, being vols. 1 and 2 of Harper's New Miscellany, 50 c. vol.; Nos. 38, 39, and 40 of Harper's Pictorial Bible, 25; Barnes's Notes: The Psalmist; Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading; a variety of new and cheap Piano Music; Stewart's Stable Economy; Murrell; Banker's Wallets, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Smith's Grammar and Arithmetic; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Key to Pike; Emerson's Arithmetics; Worcester's Geography and Ancient Atlas; Cowper's Task; &c. &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE.

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

$60,000!

In 6 Prizes of $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 48 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 20, 1845.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

6 Capitals of $10,000, amounting to

$60,000!

$3,500! $2,340, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 400, 200 of 200, &c.

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2·50.

Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$35,294!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 49 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 27th, 1845.

GRAND SCHEME.

$35,294, 12,000, 6,000, 3,000, 2,073, 75 Prizes of 1,000, 140 Prizes of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10,—Halves $5,—Quarters $2 50,—

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
November 29, 1845. 87-dpd

SALAMANDER SAFE for sale.

A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.

E. J. HALE.
Nov. 8.

NEW GOOOODS.

Just Received,

MY FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

IN my line, which I have selected with great care, (and bought with cash principally,) among which are—

Super super black CLOTH,
Woaded Electorate wool-dyed ditto,
Double-milled brown Cloth, } these are superior.
Ditto invisible green ditto, }
Blue Cloth, a good assortment,
Invisible green Cloth, a good assortment,
Olive Cloth, do. do.
Cadet, steel mixed, drab, gold mixed Cloths, &c.
Single-milled black Cassimere for Vesting, very fine,
Double-milled black Cassimere,
Drab Cassimere,
Fancy Cassimeres, a variety of patterns,
Black Silk Velvet of the very best quality,
Black Silk Satin for Vests, of the best quality,
Common Silk Satin Vesting, a good assortment,
Woolen Velvet Vesting.

A good assortment of Trimmings; Silk Surges; Selicias; Buttons; Cloak Fastenings; Waddings; Wigans, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS that may be wanted, put up to order on the most favorable terms.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work well and fashionably made up.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
October 28, 1845. 82-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Baizorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Sun Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java;) green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgates ditto; Starch; Alum; Sal-lac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp-black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles:—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Macceboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,** suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES,** at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

☞ "An Examination of the Arguments brought out by the Right Reverend Roman Catholic Bishop Reynolds, in a Discourse delivered in Fayetteville, N. C., in November 1845, in proof of the Real Presence in the so-called Sacrifice of the Mass," &c., "by J. H. Pearce." For sale at the Observer Bookstore.
Dec. 2.

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McAra, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

W. P. JOHNSON.
Nov. 8, 1845. 84-tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

OREGON CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is an Abstract of the Correspondence in relation to Oregon, communicated by the State Department to Congress:—

The first is a letter from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to Mr. Webster, United States Secretary of State, dated Washington, Nov. 15, 1842, covering a copy of part of a letter from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox, requesting that the United States Minister at London might be furnished with instructions to treat with such person as might be appointed by England, on the North-Western Boundary. Assuring Mr. Webster that England was ready to enter into a fair and equitable compromise of the difficulty.

Mr. Webster replies to Mr. Fox, Nov. 25, 1842, informing him that such instructions would be given to the United States Minister at London.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Upshur, United States Secretary of State, dated Washington, Feb. 24, 1844. intimating the anxious desire of the British Government to come to a speedy settlement, and proposing a conference.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Packenham, Feb. 26, 1844, names 11 o'clock A. M. next day for said conference.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun, July 22, 1844, announcing that the death of Mr. Upshur (on Feb. 28th) &c. had prevented prompt attention to the Oregon Boundary, and that now as Congress had adjourned it would be a proper time to proceed with it.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham, Aug. 22, 1844, appointing 1 o'clock P. M. next day for conference, concurring with the English sentiment in desiring a speedy settlement of the question.

The conference was accordingly held on the 23d of August 1844, and the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to examine the state of the question. Mr. Calhoun desired a proposal from Mr. Packenham, who said he would be able to make a definite one at the next conference and desired Mr. C. to be also ready with his proposal. Adjourned to the 20th August, when it again assembled. Mr. Packenham made a proposal to Mr. Calhoun, which Mr. Calhoun declined. They then agreed that a more full understanding of their respective views, was necessary to facilitate future proceedings. It was agreed that written statements of the views of both parties should be given before proceeding farther. It was also agreed that the American Plenipotentiary should make his statement at the next conference, and, when ready, give the necessary notice.

Attached to this Protocol is the offer of Mr. Packenham to take the 49th parallel of latitude to the Columbia River and the River to the sea; and also to make free to the United States any port or ports which they might desire on the mainland or on Vancouver's Island South of 49 deg.

Sep. 2d, 1844, the third conference was held at the office of the U. States Secretary of State. The American negotiator gave his views of the claims of the United States to the portion of the Territory drained by the Columbia as his grounds for declining the British Minister's proposal.

Sept. 12, 1844, the fourth conference was held at the same place, and the British Minister gave his views.

Sept. 20th, fifth conference, Mr. Calhoun delivered a rejoinder.

Sept. 24th, sixth conference.—The British Minister stated he had read with due attention the rejoinder of the U. S. Plenipotentiary; that he did not feel authorized to enter into any discussion relative to the Territory North of lat. 49 deg. which was understood by the British Government to form the basis of negotiation on the part of the U. States as the line of the Columbia formed that of England. That his former proposal was offered by Great Britain as an honorable compromise and that it was made with the proviso that in no case in any further negotiations should it compromise or weaken the claims of Great Britain unless accepted by the United States.

Sept. 3d, '44.—Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham—declines Mr. P.'s proposal, as it would limit our possessions to narrower bounds than what we had a clear right to. Mr. Calhoun then enters into an able argument on our claims to the territory drained by the Columbia, arising from our proper right, and those derived from France and Spain. The former he grounds as against Great Britain, on priority of discovery, exploration and settlement. The prior discovery is claimed for Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, May 11, 1792, who gave the river its name. This discovery is opposed by those of Meares and Vancouver. The former sailed along the coast through which the Columbia flows, in 1788, in order to ascertain whether the river laid down in Spanish charts as "St. Roc" really existed, and he declares "we can now safely assert that there is no such river." Vancouver, in April, 1792, explored the same coast. His own journal proves that he failed to discover the river. He even disbelieved Captain Gray's discovery.—Gray gave a copy of his chart to Madia at Nootka Sound, and on Vancouver's arrival Madia gave him a copy. Vancouver, guided by the chart, entered the Columbia Oct. 20, 1792. The attempt to prove that Captain Gray sailed in a private, not a United States vessel, shows the strength of our claim.

Mr. Calhoun then proceeds to consider the discoveries of the Columbia's branches by Lewis and Clark, long before any British subject visited these parts, and asserts our clear right by the discovery of the mouth and head waters of the Columbia river.

He next describes the question of settlement by our citizens in 1809, '10, and '11. The taking possession by the British during the war, and restoration after peace.

He then proceeds, "We have added to our claims those of France and Spain by the Treaty of Louisiana and the Treaty of Florida. The cession of Louisiana gave us undisputed title to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and by *Continuity* to the Pacific, founded on the Treaty of 1763.

He then dwells on the argument of *Continuity,* instancing the contest between Great Britain and France which was terminated by the Treaty of 1763. The fact that Great Britain claimed this continuity for her colonies (now the United States) forecloses her contesting this principle against us.

He then examines the treaty of 1763, which fixes the Mississippi as the boundary between Great Britain and France, extinguishing the claims of Great Britain West of that boundary. The right of continuity was transferred to us by France in the Treaty of Louisiana. France held this right by the extinguishment of Great Britain's claim by Treaty of 1763.

He then proceeds to defend our claims on the discoveries of Spain which we have acquired. In place of conflicting with each other they naturally blend together, forming a strong chain of title against all opposing claims.

He then takes up the restoration of Astoria, and quotes the admission of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Rush, admitting our ample right to be reinstated, and our right to possession while treating of title. Our claims have since been strengthened, by increase of our population by emigration. He concludes by stating that the same cause which peopled the valley of the Mississippi will yet cause emigration across the Rocky Mountains, and that the whole region drained by the Columbia is destined to be peopled by us. Mr. Calhoun closes his able paper by stating that he refrains "from presenting the claims which the U. S. may have to other portions of the territory" than those drained by the Columbia River, and by renewing assurances of high consideration, &c. &c.

Sept. 12, 1844, Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun in reply to the above.—That he has no evidence that Louisiana extended West to the Pacific, but that the Rocky Mountains was the Western boundary, for which opinion he quotes Mr. Jefferson. Even if the boundary did extend Westward of the Rocky Mountains, that France transferred to Spain in 1762, and Spain to England, by treaty between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, which abrogated the claims of Spain.

He denies that the claim of continuity can affect the claim of right. He acknowledges that Spain, in 1819, transferred her rights North of 42 degrees, but that did not invalidate her former concessions in 1790.

In regard to the discoveries of Hecceta and Gray they conflict, and if Hecceta's claim be good it favors Great Britain, owing to the treaty of 1790.

The United States had no claims when they became a nation. Those of France were worth nothing. He urges the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the North-West coast, the voyages of Cook and Meares, the survey of the coast by Vancouver, which makes Great Britain's claims to discovery and exploration very strong. He sets the accuracy and authenticity of Cook and Vancouver's survey against the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia by Capt. Gray. Of the exploration of Lewis and Clarke he says that McKenzie, a British subject, crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific in 1793, and discovered the upper waters of Frazer's River, near lat. 49 deg., and puts this against Lewis and Clarke's.

He meets the authority of Lord Castlereagh by the despatch of Lord Castlereagh himself to the British Minister at Washington, when giving up Astoria, claiming the whole territory.

Great Britain and the United States are in joint occupancy; one cannot divest the other but by an equitable division of what is jointly occupied.

In claiming the Columbia as the boundary, Great Britain is not influenced by ambition of possessing large territory, but by considerations of utility if not of necessity, which cannot be lost sight of.

Mr. P. concludes by requesting a proposal from the United States and statement of farther claims alluded to by Mr. Calhoun.

Sept. 20, 1844, Mr. Calhoun rejoins to this, rebutting the British claims on the discoveries of Cook, Mears and others, on the Nootka Sound convention, and on McKenzie's explorations. The Frazer's River is an interior stream and cannot affect the discovery of the Columbia.

The United States had the first settlement, had that right restored, were acknowledged to be in possession while treating of title, &c. Mr. C. also replies to the argument drawn from Jefferson, and reinforces the argument of continuity, and states that the United States must be considered as in possession of the whole of the territory drained by the Columbia while treating of title, in which character he insists on being considered, and not in the character of a joint occupancy merely. He can make no proposal based on the supposition of a joint occupancy. There must be a full discussion of the title before proposals can be made. With the opinion that the United States have a clear title, the British proposal in the second conference falls far short of what they can accept.

As to our claims to other parts of the Territory than those drained by the Columbia, they extend as far as the Treaty of Florida with Spain can warrant.

Jan. 15, 1845, Mr. Packenham to Mr. Calhoun states that he has sent the discussions already had to his Government, but that, in the mean time, he is authorised to offer arbitration, leaving the choice of arbiters for after consideration.

January 21, 1845, Mr. Calhoun says he has laid the offer of Mr. P. before the President, and he cannot accede to the proposal. He hopes the question may be negotiated. Arbitration might rather retard than expedite the settlement.

July 12, 1845, Mr. Buchanan having been appointed Secretary of State, and seeming to overlook the later proceedings and replies to Mr. P.'s letter of Sep. 22, 1844, rests our title on that of Spain, contending that at the date of Spain's transfer of her rights to us she had a good title to the whole of Oregon against Great Britain. The Nootka Sound Treaty conferred no right on Great Britain but to trade with the Indians, was transient in its nature, and did not touch the sovereignty of Spain over the territory. That it was annulled by the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, and has never since been renewed, and consequently that Great Britain is destitute of any claim to the Oregon territory. Having defended these views at length, and enforced our title to the whole of Oregon, he says the joint occupancy treaty excepts our title from being impaired.

In this view of the subject the President, considering the action of his predecessors and embarrassed by their offer, to show also to the world that he is actuated by a spirit of moderation, *has authorised him* (Mr. Secretary B.) *to offer the 49th parallel to the sea as a boundary, with any part in Vancouver's Island South of that latitude.*

July 29th, 1845, Mr. Packingham replies to Mr. Buchanan; combats strongly Mr. B.'s position, particularly the claim of the United States to the Valley of the Columbia, to be older than the treaty of 1819: He examines the Spanish title—the American offer to divide the territory—the United States can found no claim, or discovery, or exploration or settlement prior to the Treasury of Florida, without admitting the principles of the Nootka Sound Convention, and the parallel claims of Great Britain. He contends that the Nootka Sound Convention continues in force, and even if that Convention had never existed, the claims of Great Britain are as good as those of the United States.

He then goes into a history of the discoveries, from which it might appear that American citizens discovered the Columbia River, while British navigators discovered Frazer's river, and Vancouver's Island. He repeats the British claims to the territory, *and declines the offer made by Mr. Buchanan.*

August 30, 1845, is the date of the last despatch. It is from Mr. Buchanan in reply to Mr. P. He quotes the declaration of Messrs. Huskisson and Addington, that "Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any part of that [Oregon] Territory." Mr. B. makes a very long argument in reply to Mr. P. maintaining the rights of the United States to the whole of the Territory, and concludes by withdrawing his offer.

Thus ends the correspondence, and the next step to be taken depends on

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Having been an attentive and highly delighted spectator of the Exercises at the late Examination of young Ladies at Floral College, I am doing but justice to both Teachers and Pupils, in this communication, to which I hope you will give a place in your paper. The Examination commenced on Thursday, and continued, with a short recess, through the day. The junior Pupils were examined in Spelling, Reading, Geography, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, in all of which branches they seemed to understand what they had been taught during the Session; and they answered confidently and promptly, which is not always the case with students. After this, several young ladies, who had taken music lessons but for a few months, came forward to the Piano Forte, and executed their several pieces with credit to themselves and teachers. At the close of this day's interesting exercises, the young ladies all assembled around the Piano, and accompanied their instructress in some lively songs for the gratification of the company. On Friday, the exercises were resumed at an early hour, when the more advanced classes were examined in Chemistry, Botany, Natural and Mental Philosophy, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Latin, and Evidences of Christianity. After passing securely and triumphantly through this ordeal of mental tension, they executed long and difficult selections in music, with graceful ease and correctness,—greatly to their credit and to the admiration and delight of spectators, friends, and relatives. Indeed every thing went off handsomely. I think few examinations were ever witnessed which could have proved more satisfactory to those interested. In addition to the examination and music, one part of the room was handsomely decorated with Paintings, which the young ladies executed during the Session. I think I may truly and safely say, that for cheapness and facilities for obtaining a thorough education, Floral College is not surpassed in North Carolina. The gentleman and his lady, who preside over the Institution, seem well qualified to discharge the arduous duties consequent upon so important and responsible a situation. They seem to feel that much has been committed to their charge, and of them will much be required. They are *thorough and practical* scholars, and possessed of the faculty of imparting instruction, so requisite in those who have the guidance of youth. The progress of pupils often depends more upon their teacher's aptitude to impart, than their capacity to receive instruction. Ordinary faculties may be improved and enlarged by judicious culture where, by improper treatment, the most splendid "genius may sicken," and the most luxuriant "fancy die." The young lady and gentleman acting as Assistants, like the Principals, merit the praise I heard cheerfully awarded them.

Without drawing upon the imagination for facts, Floral College is situated in a beautiful and extremely healthy spot in Robeson county. Every necessary requisite for comfort and convenience is within the reach of the young ladies. They are, and perhaps to their advantage, remote from the *luxurious* and *enervating* refinements of what the world denominates "*fashionable life.*" Besides this, they breathe a pure moral and christian atmosphere, which imparts health and life to the intellectual and moral being. The neighborhood is composed of highly social and intellectual people, who strive to promote each other's good, and make strangers feel at home amongst them.

I know not how others contemplated this scene, but to me it was fraught with the most cheering anticipations. I saw assembled a large portion of the youthful fair of the "good old North State," sedulously employed in those ennobling pursuits which can alone elevate the females of our country to that exalted station in society for which the Author of all good designed them. The father may educate the physical, and, if you please, the mental faculties too; but it is the *mother* who stamps the impress of goodness upon the heart, and teaches the infant warbler at her knee to look up and adore Him who is the widow's and orphan's friend. Our republican institutions are based upon honesty and intelligence. If, then, the females of our happy land be neglected and forgotten, they may become wicked and vicious; and if so, they will be incapable of rearing their children to become pillars of Church and State. A nation's advancement is said to be measured by the attention bestowed upon its females. I may safely say, that in proportion as the female character is elevated and refined by education, the moral and social happiness of man is augmented. And if there be one within her borders who does not *rejoice* to see the lovely daughters of Carolina being well and thoroughly educated, let him forthwith hang a mill-stone about his neck and plunge into the depths of the sea;—for *he is not worthy* to walk her sacred soil, nor shelter his ignoble head beneath her *bright and untarnished escutcheon.* Persevere, then, young ladies, and a glorious reward awaits you. Similar institutions will arise through *your* influence, to dispel those clouds which darken our *mental horizon;* political *demagogues and parasites* will hide their heads in confusion and shame; our religious, social, and political prospects will continue to brighten; and your children's children will rise up and call you blessed.

A SPECTATOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1845.

Sir: On last Friday I made one of a party that attended a Public Examination held at the Military and Scientific Academy under the management of Messrs. R. Gray and Buck, in this city, and was so pleased with the exercises in Classics, Mathematics, and other studies, that I have determined to give your readers, if you have no objection, a brief sketch of them. It was evident, from the manner of answering, that the work of Education did not consist merely of loading the memory with the facts found in books, and with other men's thoughts, but teaching the pupil how to think and observe for himself. There was seldom an answer given that was not accompanied by some remark that betrayed an anxiety and inquiry in the boy beyond what the book said: he wished to understand and know more—to see into the matter farther. This characteristic of the School I could not but admire, as being something uncommon, at least in my day, when committing to memory, and that by the severest kind of argument, was the sole and only process of instruction. The Classics, Latin and Greek, seemed to be radically taught, and the true Prosodial laws well carried out, giving the reader of the Odes of the Poet of Apulia a clear perception of metrical Latinity.—"Integer vitæ sceleris que purus," was admirably read and critically parsed, after a most literal and easy translation. The higher branches of Mathematics, Algebra and Geometry, revived old feelings when your humble servant used to labor night and day to solve Propositions that at first sight appeared veiled in impenetrable obscurity.

But the Compositions that were read for a prize of a beautiful Gold Pen, made an agreeable finale. They were evidently uncorrected, and had errors many, but their freshness, their plain unsophisticated mode of reasoning, and the crab-like grasp they took of the subject, covered all defects so completely, that none but the hypercritic would recognize them. The Prize was adjudged to a boy from another State, I think, by Gov. Graham, who was present and took both a pride and interest in the Exercises, that did credit to his hand and heart. May the N. C. Military Academy continue to do the State good service, is the sincere desire of yours,

With much respect,
A SUBSCRIBER.

THE COST OF WAR.

During the fifty-six years' existence of our Federal Government the entire expenditures of that Government, excluding principal of public debt, have been a little under *one thousand millions of dollars,* which have been appropriated as follows:

For the *Military* service	$286,908,357
" *Naval* do	179,933,124
" *Pensions*	54,012,485
Interest of *Public Debt*	42,494,855
Total	$663,438,821

The balance has been expended as follows:

Principal of Revolutionary Debts and Claims, (estimated,) nearly	$160,000,000
Civil List	68,855,525
Foreign Intercourse	26,166,868
*Indian Department	42,863,488
†Miscellaneous	64,197,721
Total, very nearly.	$306,933,602

*Including payments for Indian lands.
†Including, we presume, the purchase of Louisiana.

Thus we see that this most Christian nation, in something less than a lifetime, has paid nearly *seven hundred millions of dollars* directly for the cost of war, or more than twice the cost of all its public service beside. The expenses of foreign intercourse, and much else, are indirectly created or exaggerated by the spirit of war. The *real* expenses of war, including the destruction of property, the stoppage of industry and improvement, and the blocking up of our coasts and harbors, have been not less than *two thousand millions of dollars* during these fifty-six years of almost unbroken *peace.* What would be the cost of a seven years' *war* at this rate? What comparison do all our expenditures for religious, benevolent, and philanthropic purposes bear to those resulting from this internal scourge?—*Tribune.*

It is stated in a Paris letter, by M. Gaillardet, that the current rumor in the beginning of this month upon the Paris exchange was, that the house of Rothschild had made *forty million francs* profit on the shares it held in the great northern railroad, of which all the stock by it had been sold at three hundred francs premium the share. "It seems certain," says the same letter, "that the profits of this house for the last year amounted to more than *one hundred and twenty million francs;* and that its accounts, when last balanced, showed an active capital equal to the whole budget of France—something like seven hundred and twenty millions francs"—about one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars.

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres.—The barque Chancellor, at New York, Capt. Beauvois, brings dates from Buenos Ayres to the 23d of September. Two days previous to sailing, the British and French Commanders proclaimed *the ports of Buenos Ayres, and all others belonging to the republic under blockade after* 24th, declaring that all vessels arriving after that date should be ordered off, and all neutral vessels in port should have fifteen days to discharge and load.

A letter written at Buenos Ayres on the 22d of September, and published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, speaking of the blockading of Buenos Ayres, says—

It is understood here that the Hon. William Brent, Jr., United States Charge d'Affairs, will protest against this illegal measure, as well as any European armed intervention in the affairs of a sister South American Republic.

Ex-Governor Call has presented to Governor Mosely, of Florida, a specimen of Florida hemp, made from the plant known as the "bear grass." It may be propagated to any extent, and grows to the height of three or four feet. It is said to answer nearly all the purposes of Manilla hemp. It is destined, says Governor Call, very soon to become one of the most valuable staples of our country. Unless greatly deceived, the Southern hemp will become abundant and more profitable than that of the North, and will be about as valuable as cotton.

President Polk and his lady, (a Washington correspondent says, under date of last Sunday,) were treated to a highly practical sermon, in Rev. Mr. Sprole's church. The preacher is said to have gone dead against dancing in the White House.—And in referring to the Polka and other scenes occurring at the White House, under Tyler's auspices, he called that Ex-Functionary a "selvage of a man." We think there must be some exaggeration in this tale, although we tell it as we find it.

Express.

It was stated some time ago, that the Administration had been making a diligent but unsuccessful effort to ascertain the whereabouts of Delazon Smith, sent abroad by Mr. Tyler, in order to recall him. We now learn that Mr. Polk has at last succeeded in discovering that he is at the capital of the Republic of Escudor, S. A., where he was sent *to find out whether it had a Government.* Mr. Polk could find out where he was only by stopping his supplies. Then Delazon "turned up" very quick.—*Louisville Journal.*

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The arrival at Boston of the steamship Cambria, from Liverpool, furnishes accounts from Europe fifteen days later than before received.

In England the grain market had been well sustained, but it does not appear that prices of flour and grain had actually advanced. The cotton market remained about the same as at our last accounts.

Meetings have been held in Ireland to take into consideration the state of the potato crop of the country; and resolutions were passed, and submitted to Sir R. Peel, asking for the opening of the ports, the stopping of the distillation of grain, and the granting of a loan of a million and a half to supply the present necessities of the people.

The Railway Speculations had very generally subsided, and it is said that the amount of money actually diverted from the usual channels of trade is extremely small; which circumstance has, to some extent, tended to quiet the money market. The Bank of England had raised the rate of discount to 3 1-2 per cent.

Marshal Soult, the French Minister of War, has resigned, and General Saint You has been appointed his successor.

The King of the Belgians has been opening the Chambers in a speech which makes mention of a commercial treaty with the United States; but the details of the treaty have not appeared. The state of the potato crop, and the sufferings which, it is feared, the Belgians will endure in consequence, are to be provided for, the King suggests, by employing the poor on public works.

The rate of interest fixed by the Bank of England was 3 1-2 per cent.

It is understood that the British Cabinet has determined *not to open the ports of that country for the free admission of Grain at present.*

The Cotton Market in England has felt the influence of the apprehension of war about Oregon. Speculators had entered the market, and taken 12 000 bales, and the trade was purchasing more freely.—Prices had, in consequence, recovered about 1-8d. Uplands 3 1-2 to 5 1-2, (equal to 6 3-4 to 10 cents.) Stock on hand, 907,170 bales, against 830,570 last year. Import, 1,484,901 bales, against 1,406,450 to same date last year. Sales, 1,625,290 bales, against 1,822,546 last year.

The Foreign News—its importance—a new and serious feature in the potato rot.—The news by the Cambria is of a gloomy cast. It does not demonstrate any more or greater deficit in the British and Northern European crop than was known before; but it exhibits an alarming feature in that new and before unheard of malady in the Irish Potato Crop, *the rot:* This is, (in few words) that the Potatoes, when selected as free of the rot, and transmited in cargo from one part of the Kingdom to another, were found on their arrival at their destination, to be one mass of rottenness and corruption!

This proves that even the (supposed) sound part of the crop will not keep, and argues an almost total failure. The consequence cannot but be the increase of the price of bread stuffs.

What can be more singular than this *potato rot,* thus for the first time in 200 years, invading the world like one of the great Epidemics from Eastern Asia? Like the Plague, or the Sweating Sickness, or the Cholera? No explication can be given of the *cause,* and that failing, all speculation is fruitless. The malady is no doubt atmospheric: But *how?* Ay—there's the rub!—*Richmond Whig.*

The English Market for Breadstuffs.—It seems that the Government of Great Britain has come to the conclusion *not to open the ports for the free admission of grain at present.* It is inferred from this that, bad as things are in that country, they are not quite so bad as has been represented. The *European Times* says that the fine weather which has ruled in the country during the last fortnight has enabled the farmer to take the best precautions for arresting the disease to which the potatoes are subject, and much good has been done in the way of saving what was thought to have been irrecoverably lost. The same paper says:

"The corn market continues to rise, and the averages to fall. The latter now stand for the week at 14s.; but the belief is gaining ground that before the end of the year, with the advancing market, corn will be admitted at the lowest duty—a shilling per quarter. The inferior descriptions continue to keep down the averages, but only for a temporary period. The quantity of flour coming from the United States to this country has been most absurdly exaggerated in some of the journals."

The News by the Cambria.—The "Journal of Commerce" states, on the authority of an intelligent merchant of the city of New York, who has been spending the last eight months in Europe, and had the best opportunities of observation, that "the excitement in England was universal against the United States on the subject of Oregon. The Government was making the most vigorous preparations for war, and unquestionably with reference alone to the Oregon dispute; as with France, and all the nations of Europe, she is without controversy on any subject. A very large contract had been made, among other things, for military clothing in Canada. Indeed, it was said that the Government were determined upon the necessity of settling the difficulty without further delay."

The same paper further states that "the opinion of the passengers to whom the President's Message was read, on board the Cambria, was, that it would very much increase the excitement in England, and increase the difficulty of an amicable settlement."

RUMORS FROM LONDON.

We intimated on a former occasion (remarks the Boston Daily Advertiser) that possibly the Cabinet meetings, of which so much notice was taken by the corn speculators at London, in their advices by the last steamer, might have been occupied in part by another subject—the American negotiation. Whether the British Government had then received from this country information of the reception by Mr. Packenham of President Polk's proposition, its rejection by the former, and its withdrawal by the latter, we are not informed. The conjecture that this subject may have been under consideration receives countenance from the following, which we find in the Morning Chronicle of November 6:

"We are led to believe, from information on which we are entitled to rely, that, notwithstanding the importance of the 'food question,' which has occupied the deliberations and divided the opinions of the Cabinet in their recent meetings, the state of our negotiations at Washington, in regard to the Oregon territory, has been a question scarcely less perplexing and embarrassing. Certain it is, from all we can glean of public opinion in the States, and from all we can learn from private sources of the views of the Cabinet at Washington, and of their power, to control public opinion, even were they disposed so to do, in order to effect a friendly settlement of this question—and it is with reluctance and sincere regret that we make the avowal—there appears at present scarcely a chance of such views being entertained in the pending negotiation at Washington as *will* or *can* meet the acceptance of an English Cabinet. Nor are our fears on this score lessened when we refer to the apparent precautionary preparations which the recent activity in the various Government dockyards would indicate against apprehended danger; nor when we refer to the fact that our cruisers stationed on the west coast of South America have sailed *to the north with sealed orders.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Our readers will have seen that we have ourselves arrived at the conclusion, from circumstantial evidence, that War, as a consequence of the tone of the Executive Annual Expose to Congress, is not within the contemplation or calculation of the President; the correctness of which conclusion the government paper does not deny.

What will be the consequence of Congress undertaking to construe, and follow up by action, the *exclusive* claim set up by the President to "the whole of Oregon," is another matter, not at all depending upon what may have been the purpose of preferring that claim. On this point there is much pith in the following remarks by the Providence Journal:

"The inquiry is eagerly made in the streets, and throughout the country, Will there be War? It is impossible to answer. It is impossible to say whether the President intends his recommendation to be adopted by Congress; it is impossible to say, if adopted, whether he will not be forced to some weak concession which will pacify the offended spirit of Great Britain. Of one thing we may be certain: *if our title* TO THE WHOLE OF OREGON *be enforced, as every nation ought to enforce a title which it declares shall not be questioned, there will be war*—a war for which a year's preparation will only enhance the naval superiority of our adversary, and a war whose disasters will have had no precedent in history, because it would be waged with means of destruction never before used. The criminality of unnecessarily bringing such a war upon a people whose policy is peace with all men, cannot be estimated."

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The Message is still the engrossing subject of remark and speculation. The intelligence that this government had offered to Great Britain the 49th parallel, with some other privileges, and that it was abruptly, and rudely, and without consideration, rejected, will startle the public mind. It is now said, by some, that Mr. Packenham was not instructed in regard to that proposition, and that, therefore, he went beyond his instructions in rejecting it. But, there is little ground for this surmise. The proposition and its rejection were both made known to the British government, and the action of their Minister must have been approved, or he would be instructed to make a new offer. The proposition was made about the time that Mr. M'LANE was sent to England, and it is believed that he was sent specially for the purpose of making acceptable that proposition to the British government. It is more than probable that Mr. M'LANE, when he wrote to a friend that war was inevitable, unless the United States should recede from their position upon the Oregon question, had in view the rejection of our offer by the British government.

Again, it is said by those who hope for peace, that Mr. Polk leaves a door open yet for compromise. But it may well be doubted, whether Mr. Polk will again offer or accept the 49th parallel, or whether, if he did, the state of feeling in this country, and even in the Senate, would tolerate it.

There is a chance—a very poor one—that the notice bill will not pass the Senate. We shall see. Should that bill be passed, it is to be hoped that Congress will prepare for war. Indeed, I know, that, in case it should, some of the members of the House have already declared that they would propose such preparation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The Report of the Postmaster General informs us that there have been *three thousand and thirty-three Postmasters* appointed during the last year,—all Loco Focos, of course. There have also been *seven hundred and fifty-three removals* since Mr. Polk came into office. Facts like these speak volumes as to the patronage of the Post Office Department, all of which, of course, falls back to the Executive Department. The same report informs us that there are between fourteen and fifteen thousand Post Offices in the country, all of which an administration like the present would make subservient to a party. Such facts impress us strongly with the extent of the patronage of the Executive, and particularly in that department which is capable of most corrupting the public mind. Never has an administration been as partizan as the present one; and if Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's were bad, this is pre-eminently worse.

Much doubt is manifested as to the appointment of the SENATE COMMITTEES, and to-morrow will unquestionably be a most interesting day in the proceedings of that body. There are, unfortunately, several Senators absent,—among the Whigs Messrs. Webster, Berrien, Barrow, and Morehead. The last two gentlemen have been detained by indisposition, and probably will not be here for some time. Mr. Calhoun is expected on Tuesday next. The Loco Foco caucus held on Friday selected him, it is said, to preside over the Committee of Finance, and Mr. Haywood to preside over the Committee on Commerce; but, worst of all, Mr. Allen, to preside over the Committee on Foreign Relations. The appointment of Mr. Allen, following the President's Message, I should regard as a public misfortune.

He is radical in his opinions, undignified in his manners, boastful and vain, and destitute of the mind and temper necessary for the management of any great question. He comes to the Senate just now with more aspirations than ever, and indulging in the hope that his prospects for the Presidency are brilliant. So some of his friends have persuaded him at home, and with his vanity tickled and his ambition excited he is ready to aid in any nefarious work which may accomplish his designs. Omniscience alone can tell what calamities are reserved for this nation, but among them all, may the nation be spared the evil of seeing such a man the presiding officer of the nation.

The Charleston Mercury, in some stringent remarks on Mr. Polk's message, and his recommendations about Oregon, says:

It is too plain for argument, that it is not a peaceful object, and that its pursuit is incompatible with peace. It is equally plain that England will not fail to understand the object of these measures. If peace is to be preserved, there must be such modification of the President's scheme as will leave it with less of the aspect of a national and a military project for the settlement and occupation of Oregon. We trust there is wisdom and patriotism enough in Congress to save the country from the desolation and demoralization of a long and bloody war—a war in which we are morally certain not to win the object for which it shall be waged.

By peace we have made in the last half century, greater acquisitions of territory than all other nations have made by war. We have also made some attempts at conquest, and they have all turned out ridiculous failures. How strong then is our own experience in favor of that peaceful progress which has already made us the great nation of the New World, and which demands only that its own grand and rapid march be unchecked, to make us in another half century the foremost people of the whole earth. Why forsake the sure and the noble path, for one beset with perils to our Union, to our prosperity! But we will hope the better part will be chosen.

Well does the Mercury ask, why forsake the paths of peace for those of war? What have we to gain—what *can* we gain by it? Suppose the administration drive the country into a war, will that war give us Oregon? We may fight with England on the Atlantic—we may defend, as we best can, our cities against the attacks of her steam ships—we may ravage her commerce, and she ours—and after a conflict of ten years, in which thousands of lives may be sacrificed and millions of property destroyed, how much nearer are we to possessing Oregon than we are now?—Not a day nearer.

It was a beautiful and a glorious sentiment that Mr. Webster uttered in his despatch to the Mexican Minister, 'that the policy of the United States was peace.' Under its influence, we have grown to be what we are—if it be happily preserved, how glorious must be the destiny that is in store for us. If it be broken, who may estimate the loss we shall incur—what remunerate us for the sufferings that it will necessarily impose on our people!

But we cannot believe that war will grow out of this Oregon affair. If there ever was a question which ought to be settled by negotiation or arbitration, and by no other mode, this is that question—and with this fact so manifestly true, we will not believe that the men to whom the government of two great civilized nations are committed, will plunge them into a war about it.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The New York Courier says that its advices from Washington "tend to this result—that the measures proposed by the President, in regard to Oregon, will not meet with serious opposition in either House.—If this be so, they will of course prevail, and our readers must then judge for themselves, what the probable effect on England of such legislation would be."

Recall of Mr. Packenham.—The New York Journal of Commerce says—The statement copied by us a few days since, from the Boston Post, that Mr. Packenham had been recalled by the British Government, is confirmed by facts recently transpired. We learn from various sources that the rejection by the British Plenipotentiary of Mr. Polk's proposition to establish the 49th parallel of North latitude as the boundary between the territories of the two countries, so far from being in conformity with positive instructions from home, is considered by the British Government a false step in diplomacy, and that Mr. Packenham has been recalled therefor and is now expecting the arrival of his successor.

[Mr. Packenham is understood to have stated, that he has received no notice of a recall.]

The correspondent of the United States Gazette mentions as a fact highly creditable to the members, that, at the late drawing for seats in the Hall of the House of Representatives, although Mr. Adams's seat is one of the best, and his name was not drawn till full two-thirds had been drawn and chosen, yet no one thought of selecting his seat and taking it from him.

The New York Evening Post objects to some portions of the President's Message, and particularly to that part which recommends liberal grants of lands "to the patriotic pioneers" who made early settlements in Oregon. It very sagely questions whether the first settlers of Oregon *are more patriotic than their brethren who remain at home!*

A man named Spratt was sentenced at Monroe, Michigan, to pay a fine of $250 and one year's imprisonment for voting illegally at the election in 1844. In this instance Mr. *Spratt* took his *fish* to a bad market. If there were more such punishments, there would be some chance of preserving the "purity of the ballot boxes."

Large Hogs.—There were in Cincinnati last week, waiting for the knife, six hogs—five of them from one litter—which weighed 400, 436, 438, 440, 458, and 520 lbs.

Not being able to publish the voluminous Reports from the Executive Departments, we have copied such abstracts of their contents as we find in our exchange papers.

The Secretary of the Treasury.—We lay before our readers the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—

1. No more money to be raised than what is wanted by Government.
2. No duty to be laid upon any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of Revenue.
3. Discriminations made *below* that down to perfect Free Trade.
4. Maximum duties on luxuries.
5. All minimum and specific duties to be abolished, substituting *ad valorem* duties—care being taken to guard against frauds.
6. Duties to be laid equally, not discriminating in favor of any class.

There is no horizontal scale recommended.

The Secretary founds on these positions, arguments against the Tariff of 1842.

He also recommends a drawback on Cotton Bagging; recommends the Warehousing System; advocates a graduation of the prices of Public Lands, and the Sub-Treasury.

The Report is generally ultra, advocating in detail the revolution in the currency, and in domestic industry, that Mr. Polk suggests in his message.

The warehouse system is recommended, and the loss of our trade in foreign exports for the want of such a system is illustrated.

The favorable effect of the bill allowing a drawback of our duties on foreign exports carried through our ports to Canada is shown, and an extension of the system recommended, so as to permit the exportation of Canada goods in transit through our own ports to foreign countries. A reduction and graduation of the price of public lands unsaleable at present rates, in favor of settlers and cultivators, is recommended, as one of the means of increasing the revenue.

The "constitutional treasury" is earnestly recommended, having no power to make loans or discounts, or issue any paper, and CONFINED TO THE USE EXCLUSIVELY OF GOLD AND SILVER.

In connexion with the "treasury of the constitution," the location of a branch of the mint at New York is recommended as a place for keeping safely the vast amount of revenue collected at New York, and also a means of increasing the coinage, and circulation of gold and of silver.

Thus revolutions in business are urged at home, and war abroad! Polk times are coming.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

On the 30th of June last, the transportation of the mails covered an extent of 143 844 miles. The annual transportation on the routes, was 35 634,269 miles—involving an expenditure of $2 905,504.

The number of mail contractors on the day above mentioned was 3,277.

It is stated, that while the annual transportation in 1845 was greater than in the preceding year by 224,645 miles, the cost has been less by $62 791.

On the 30th of June, 1845, there were 14 183 post offices; during the preceding year, 352 were created, and 269 were discontinued.

The revenue of the department for the period mentioned amounted to $4 289 841 89; and the expenditures for the same time were $4 320,731 99.

The nett revenue of the department amounted to $2 942 217 17.

The Postmaster General believes there will be a falling off of forty-five per cent in the receipts of the current year, and that there will be a diminution of the means of the Department of $1,328,997.

The saving from former rates in New England and New York in transportation the current year, is $232 732.

The Railroad service is only one-tenth of the whole while they charge one-fifth of the whole.

Should there be a similar saving in letting the contracts in the other districts to that effected in the Northern, it will amount in 1847-'48, to $1,005 732.

Compensation to Postmasters and the Post Offices during year ending 30th June, 1845, was $1,409,875 18. Over 2000 Postmasters resigned on account of the new law.

The Postmaster General mentions a case of fraud on the Post Office where one envelope on which $1 60 had been paid there were counted 100 letters enclosed, which would have amounted to $10.

The P. M. G. thinks the single sheet system should be restored or reduced to a quarter of an ounce for a single letter.

The great weight of the mail is by carrying printed matter. It composes nine-tenths of the mail, yet pays only one-tenth the expenses.

He proposes the following reform:—
5 cents each single letter under 50 miles.
10 " " over 50 and under 300.
15 " " over 300. This to continue till 1848, when the present rate should be restored.

He recommends the former rates on Newspapers, Periodicals, &c. with right to send them out of the mail. He urges a pre-payment of letters in all cases. He advises a limit to the number of exchange papers between Editors. He recommends the restriction of franking privileges to the old ground.

The number of letters not called for, the first quarter, under the new law, was 300,000.

Morse's Telegraph to Baltimore, with Professor Morse's salary, costs $3244, and the receipts only $413 44.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We are obliged to content ourselves with a brief sketch of the contents of this paper.

It exhibits, in the first instance, the organization, strength, and constitution of the regular army. The rank and file—embracing every arm of the service—does not exceed 6,500 men. At this time, there is stationed but a single regiment on the whole northern frontier, from Maine to Lake Superior—an extent of two thousand miles; and on the whole line from the Falls of St. Anthony to New Orleans, (fifteen hundred miles,) only one regiment of dragoons and two of infantry. The artillery regiments—reduced by detachments of four companies from each—now garrison the fortifications of the seaboard, from Newport to New Orleans. The remaining and larger proportion of the army is now stationed in Texas. The report gives an interesting account of the political reasons which have induced the government to give them this destination. The Secretary does not think it prudent to remove the troops from this position until our relations with Mexico have assumed a more decidedly amicable character. In the event of there being any necessity to increase the army, he proposes to build upon the basis of the regiments, by adding to the rank and file of each company, instead of creating new regiments. This necessity may be found in the course of Mexico, or in the conduct of the Cumanches, or of the Indians that are found in Oregon, or that may interrupt the increasing current of emigration to the Rocky mountains. By the proposed arrangement of filling up the infantry companies to sixty-eight men, and the dragoons to sixty, the privates are increased, without a corresponding augmentation of the officers.

The report suggests that, besides this increase of the number of privates in the two existing regiments of dragoons, another regiment of dragoons or of mounted riflemen may be necessary, in the event of extending our posts to the Rocky mountains.

It states that, though the concentration of so large a proportion of the army on the frontier of Texas may have, in some measure, enlarged the expenditures, (certainly in the article of transportation) yet it has, in some degree, been compensated by the improvement which has taken place in the discipline of the troops. It renews the recommendation for establishing a corps of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, to assist, among other things, in constructing bridges, in consequence of the military occupation of Texas. One hundred men will be sufficient for the purpose.

The report gives a rapid but interesting account of Col. Kearney's expedition, during the last summer, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains; the impressions it produced among the Indians; the number of emigrants whom it met on their way to Oregon, to the number of 2,325 men, women and children, with 7,000 head of cattle, 400 horses and mules, and 460 wagons. This report of Colonel Kearney accompanies the communication of the commanding general, and will furnish, no doubt, an interesting store of extracts, at a season of greater leisure. It also refers to the adventures of another detachment of the dragoons, under the command of Captain Sumner, nearly to the northern line of the United States, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. Among the Indians whom they met with on their route, and upon whom they made a due impression with their military array, was a numerous band of the half-breeds of the Red river of the North, who had come from the region of the Hudson Bay Company into our lines, to hunt buffalo. They had even solicited permission to reside in the United States.

The Secretary refers to the considerations which had prompted Gen. Gaines to despatch the volunteers of Louisiana to the camp of Gen. Taylor. Ample justice is done to their gallantry, and Congress is invited to make appropriation for their compensation. Gen. Taylor had also accepted the services of four Texan companies of mounted men for three months.

The estimates for the ensuing year do not greatly vary from those of former years. The item for arming the fortifications is increased $100,000. The attention of Congress is directed to the state of the fortifications—to the armories of Springfield and Harper's Ferry—to the establishment of a national foundry for cannon—to the preservation of the gun-powder belonging to the government—to the condition of the mineral lands in the Northwest, which the Secretary proposes to transfer from the management of the ordance department to some other, (the President's message suggests to the land office.)

It calls the attention of Congress to the forty-eight forts in process of construction, and to the propriety of erecting new forts at other points. Among these, as suggested by the reports of the engineers, are fortifications of the Narrows at Staten Island and at Sandy Hook, and the condition of the long-suspended fortress at the Pea Patch; an additional work at Soller's Point, for the protection of Baltimore; and projected fortifications on the Florida reefs.

The Secretary speaks with great consideration of the school at West Point, and proposes some improvements. He calls special attention to the report of the chief of the corps of topographical engineers—to the improvement of the harbors on the lakes, which are so well calculated to furnish accommodations to steamers that, in a state of war, may be turned to the most effective purposes, and to furnish facilities to a commerce that is now estimated at one hundred millions of dollars annually.

The Secretary speaks with enthusiasm of the expeditions under Captain Fremont, and his valuable services. He refers to the reports of the pension office, which has now registered upon its books 28,921 pensioners—2,371 added during the last year, and 1,438 known to have died. He devotes a considerable space to the Indian agency and the Indians—the Potawatomies, the Choctaws, and particularly the Cherokees. He lays before the President some highly interesting communications from our Indian sub-agent in the territory of Oregon.

He dedicates the conclusion of his comprehensive and very interesting report to a subject which is of so profound an importance in a free government, viz: the organization of the militia. He suggests various alterations; and, among the rest, submits the question whether it might not be advisable to reduce the period of service from 18 years of age to 21, upon the ground that, although citizens of 18 years of age are not too young to bear arms, they are not generally in a situation to equip themselves with arms, as the law requires.

Union.

The Knoxville Register announces the marriage, in Jefferson county, Tennessee, of Mr. Frederick Pulse, aged *one hundred and two years* to Miss Dorcas Mannon, aged *thirty-four.*

In the Convention now in session in Missouri for the revision of the Constitution of that State, a member offered a resolution proposing to deprive the Legislature of the power to incorporate Banks, and declaring all contracts, the consideration of which is bank notes, null and void. It was negatived by the decided vote of 49 to 15.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 16, 1845.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE is still in session, and will probably adjourn to-morrow evening. The Religious services have been attended by very large congregations. Those on Sunday morning, afternoon, and night, to hear Bishop ANDREW, the Rev. Dr. CAPERS, and the Rev. Mr. WIGHTMAN, were probably the largest congregations ever assembled in this place, though the weather was exceedingly inclement. The Rev. Messrs. LEVINGS, of New York, and WHITEFOORD SMITH, also preached in the Presbyterian Church in the morning and afternoon.

Bishop Andrew ordained seven Elders in the Methodist Church in the morning, and eleven Deacons in the afternoon of Sunday.

A very spirited Missionary meeting was held last night; a congregation respectable for size being present, notwithstanding it was one of the most unpleasant and inclement nights known in our worst weather. The report of the Board of Managers was read by the Rev. S. W. Capers, exhibiting a gratifying state of things in the large and numerous missions to the blacks, under the charge of the South Carolina Conference. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Walker and Wightman, and contributions to the amount of *Six Hundred* dollars were laid on the Treasurer's table, the greater part of which was intended for the establishment of a Mission in China. Under the circumstances, this was a collection which reflected great credit on the liberality both of the Conference and the community. We understand that something like twelve or fourteen thousand dollars have been received by the Treasurer of the Missionary Society, as the result of the year's contributions for the support and extension of that department of their labors.

The following Ministers were elected Delegates to the first General Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, to be held in Petersburg, Va. in May next, viz: Dr. Wm. Capers, W. M. Wightman, H. A. C. Walker, C. Betts, N. Talley, B. English, and Whitefoord Smith. The following were appointed reserves: S. Dunwoody, and S. W. Capers.

The Stations of the Ministers will be given in our next. Copies will be printed at this Office for such as may desire to have them, immediately on the adjournment of the Conference.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO!—A letter from a Member of Congress, says, "All is doubt yet, as to the measures of this Congress,—except as to the Sub-Treasury, *which will certainly pass.*"

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The anxiety which the President's Message was calculated to excite, in respect to the preservation of peace with England, has been much alleviated by the evident existence of a confident belief in the Northern cities, particularly New York and Washington, that there will not, cannot, must not, be a war between two nations so intimately connected, for such a cause of controversy.

The Message appeared to us as showing, that the door to further negotiation was closed. That both parties had despaired of compromise, and both set up a positive claim to the whole. The President says he has "satisfactory evidence, that no compromise which the U. States ought to accept, can be effected." And he proposes the adoption of the initiatory steps for taking and maintaining possession of the whole. Such a stand can only result in war, unless Great Britain shall recede from her claim to every foot of the territory,—a thing which nobody contemplates. And yet, in the face of all these appearances, the National Intelligencer, which has access to information from so many and such reliable sources, expresses a "conviction that war is not within any rational calculation of probabilities." And this too, after the "Union" had denied that the negotiation was to be resumed in London—a denial which does not appear to receive much credit.

The Intelligencer says, "We are happy to renew our congratulation to our readers upon the conviction which we have arrived at, from evidence which we deem satisfactory, that War, as a means of "adjusting" the difficulty with England, is not within any rational calculation of probabilities."

In New York, the Stock market, usually so sensitive to danger, stood the first shock of the Message for some days without effect; but some days after the receipt of that document, all descriptions of stocks began to tumble—U. S. stock going down 1 per cent, and other kinds from 2 to 8 per cent. They subsequently rallied.

The elections made by the Senate have naturally excited some surprise. First in relation to the Secretary, the Locofoco Caucus had proscribed Mr. Dickens, the gentleman who has served in that capacity for ten or twelve years past, though he belongs to their party, and had nominated a Mr. Sturgess of Georgia in his place. But Mr. Dickens was re-elected, by a vote of 25 to 24—Messrs. Benton, Haywood and Bagby, voting for him, in defiance of the Caucus. This has produced much feeling in the party at Washington, and denunciations of the three refractory Senators are loud and deep. They call them *"the old Lion and his two Jackalls."*

Then in electing the Chairmen of the various important Committees, that loud-mouthed demagogue, Allen of Ohio, was elected to the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the most important of all the Committees, in the present posture of affairs, and one which may, and usually does, exercise very great influence on questions of foreign relations. It is quite possible that in his hands will thus be placed, the question of peace or war, so much has the Chairman of that Committee of power on such subjects. Allen's voice is always for war, or at least for defiance and bullyism; and we shall be agreeably disappointed if he fails to increase the feelings of animosity now existing.

Mr. Haywood is elected Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, probably because he knows nothing of the subject, and comes from the least commercial State in the Union. He received 26 votes, and Mr. Davis the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, 21!!

Some of the House Committees, also, are strangely constituted. For instance, the Committee of Commerce, a Member from Michigan is Chairman, and no one from either of the great Commercial Cities is on the Committee at all.

The Tribune says,—

"The Ways and Means will have the clapper-clawing of the Tariff, and this has three Whigs, one Silas Wright man, (Hungerford of Jefferson Co.) and five of the rankest Free Trade Locos that can be found any where. McKay is again Chairman, though the least capable man on the Committee. No doubt of an early and sweeping bill, though we doubt Mr. Hungerford's assent to it. Very well: Let it come!

"Of the twenty Committees the Whigs have the Chairmen of *two*—Claims and Public Expenditures—the latter a matter of course and the former of no political importance. We do not grumble at this, however; let those who are responsible for the business of the Session exert a proper control over it. These matters all come round, once in a while."

WHIG DELEGATES.—The following Delegates to the Whig State Convention have been appointed by Lincoln and Catawba Counties, viz: Robert Brevard, H. W. Guion, M. L. McCorkle, Wm. M. Shipp, Robert Perkins, and V. A. McBee.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—Died, in Bladen County, N. C. on the 14th Oct. last, Mr. Wm. Pridgen, aged 123 years!! He entered his 124th year in June last. He volunteered to serve his country in the Continental Army of the Revolution, and, though then exempt by reason of his being over age, he served a full term in that war, and has received a Pension for many years past. He has lived to follow all his children to the grave, except one, an aged daughter. His grandchildren are aged people, and he has left great grandchildren upwards of 40 years of age, and great great grand children about 12 years of age. He retained his faculties till his death, except his sight, which he lost a few years ago. He was able to walk until a few days before his death, when attacked by fever, of which he died.

BANK DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared the handsome Dividend of Four per cent. for the last six months.

THE CONGRESS PRINTING.—Blair & Rives grew immensely rich on the Public Printing given to them by Congress and the Executive Departments. Blair went to Washington pennyless—had recently compromised a debt to the U. S. Bank of $20,000, by paying $250 only,—and was indebted to a subscription by the party, for the purchase of the press and types with which to print the Globe. And yet the concern retired with a fortune estimated by no one at less than half a million of dollars; all acquired in about 14 years.

Not being acceptable to Mr. Polk, Blair & Rives were *required*, clearly against their will, to sell out to Ritchie & Heiss, who were tempted to go to Washington, and openly proclaim their paper, for the first time in this country, as "the official organ of the President,"—not a free press, but Mr. Polk's organ—solely by the promise that they should have this portion of "the spoils." Well, Congress has met, and before going into the election, Messrs. Jefferson & Co., practical printers, known to be entirely prepared and competent to do the work, offered to execute the Congress printing, a certain specified part at 25 per cent. below the price allowed by law, and the remainder at *fifty* per cent. below that price. Another concern, Jesse E. Dow & Co., *who are Locofocos*, offered to do the work at 20 per cent. less than the present prices. But what did the party? Almost to a man they voted for Ritchie & Heiss! What possible construction can be placed upon such conduct, except this, that it was necessary thus to pay Ritchie & Heiss out of the Treasury some forty or fifty thousand dollars a year, for prostituting their newspaper to the unscrupulous defence of every act, however unconstitutional, illegal, or injurious, of the party and its President? This is the consideration for which Ritchie & Heiss have been thus bought; and in this way the people pay the organ for throwing dust into their eyes, and for contributing to make the President of the United States more of a despot than the Emperor of Russia.

We have before us the pamphlet of Messrs. Jefferson & Co., which clearly shows, that by accepting their offer, Congress would have saved nearly or quite FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR, presuming that the printing is as much as for the last Congress! Where was the love for the people, so much professed by these patent Democrats, when they rejected this offer? All forgotten, or overruled by the necessity to pay the organ for playing its never varying tune of praise to Polk!

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 8th, several Reports from the Departments were presented.

Oregon.—Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the Legislative Committee of Oregon for the establishment of a Territorial Government under the protection of the United States, signed by sixteen members of the Legislative Committee.

In presenting this memorial, Mr. Benton remarked that the memorial was drawn up in a manner highly creditable to the parties from whom it emanated—creditable as well for the patriotic sentiments which it breathed, as for its moderation, and for the reasonableness and justice of the application of the memorialists for protection on the part of this Government to be extended to the persons and property of the settlers.

Mr. B. desired that the memorial be read by the Secretary, and it was read accordingly.

Mr. Cameron presented three petitions from sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, against the admission of Texas as a slave State; which were laid on the table under the rule.

On Tuesday, the Vice President submitted a proposition from Jesse E. Dow & Co. offering to do the printing of the Senate at 20 per cent. below the prices fixed by law.

A message from the President communicated copies of the Constitution of Texas.

Mr. Cass submitted resolutions of inquiry into the condition of the fortifications and armaments, and whether others are necessary; the military supplies; and the state of the means possessed for the defence of the country. Into the condition of the militia, and what may be necessary "to place it in the best condition for the defence of the country, should it be exposed to foreign invasion." Into the condition of the Navy, "and generally, into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, and for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require." [This looks warlike.]

The Senate proceeded to elect its officers. Asbury Dickens was re-elected Secretary, Robert Beale Sergeant-at-Arms, and Isaac Holland assistant Door-keeper.

The Chairman of the several Committees were then elected, as follows:

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.—Mr. Allen 26, Mr. Archer 21.
Finance.—Mr. Calhoun 27, Mr. Evans 20.
Commerce.—Mr. Haywood 26, Mr. Davis 19.
Manufactures.—Mr. Dickinson 26, Mr. Simmons 21.
Agriculture.—Mr. Sturgeon 26, Mr. Pearce 20.
Military Affairs.—Mr. Benton 27, Mr. Crittenden 21.
Militia.—Mr. Atchison 25, Mr. Barrow 22.
Naval Affairs.—Mr. Fairfield 26, Mr. Mangum 21.
Public Lands.—Mr. Breese 26, Mr. Woodbridge 21.
Private Land Claims.—Mr. Levy 25, Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, 21.
Indian Affairs.—Mr. Sevier 26, Mr. Phelps 20.
Claims.—Mr. Bagby 26, Mr. J. M. Clayton 20.
Judiciary.—Mr. Ashley 26, Mr. Berrien 21.

On Wednesday, Mr. Lewis introduced a bill for the admission into the Union, of the State of Texas. Read and referred.

The Senate proceeded with the election of Chairmen of the Standing Committees, as follows:

Post Office.—Mr. Niles 27, Mr. Barrow 16.
Roads and Canals.—Mr. Hannegan 25, Mr. Corwin 17.
Pensions.—Mr. Upham 42.
District of Columbia.—Mr. Haywood 26, Mr. Miller 16.
Patents.—Mr. Cameron 27, Mr. Johnson 16.
Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Niles 24, Mr. Greene 15, Mr. Lewis 2.
Public Buildings.—Mr. Cameron 27, Mr. Dayton 15.
Printing.—Mr. Atherton 25, Mr. Upham 14.
Retrenchment.—Mr. Lewis 25, Mr. Morehead 15.
Territories.—Mr. Westcott 26, Mr. Bagby 7, Mr. Allen 1.
Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Chalmers 25.

The Senate next proceeded to ballot for members of each of the above Committees, and elected,—

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Cass, Sevier, Atherton, and Archer.
Finance.—Messrs. Benton, Evans, Lewis, and Jenness. [These Committees are composed of four Locos and one Whig, as all that follow will be.]

The Senate then adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Johnson announced the death of Mr. Dawson of Lou., and, after passing resolutions of respect, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Monday the 8th, the Standing Committees were announced as follows:—

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Hamlin, Augustus A. Chapman, Harper, Chase, Dobbin, Ellsworth, McGaughey, Chipman, and Culver.
Ways and Means.—McKay, Dromgoole, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Hungerford, G. S. Houston, Winthrop, Norris, Vinton, and Seaborn Jones.
Claims.—Vance, Daniel, Hoge, Stephens, Gordon, Pollock, Ligon, Leake, and John A. Rockwell.
Commerce.—McClelland, Tibbatts, Wentworth, Simpson, Grinnell, Lawrence, Giles, Levin, and Thibodeaux.
Public Lands.—McClernand, Thos. Smith, Cullamer, B. Hunt, Mosely, Morris, Relfe, Blanchard, and Ashmun.
Post Office and Post Roads.—Hopkins, Kennedy, Reid, Cranston, McIlvaine, Thomasson, B. Martin, Hough, and Hilliard.
District of Columbia.—Hunter, McDowell, Ficklin, Payne, Marsh, Washington Hunt, J. G. Chapman, A. D. Sims, and McHenry.
Judiciary.—Rathbun, Pettit, Lumpkin, Milton Brown, Buffington, Constable, Thurman, Dixon, and Biggs.
Revolutionary Claims.—Joseph Johnson, Ficklin, D. P. King, St. John, Grider, Ewing, Clarke, Herrick, and Cabell.
Public Expenditures.—Dunlap, Yost, Cunningham, Russel, Arnold, Rank, J. W. Houston, J. H. Campbell, and Lewis.
Private Land Claims.—Bowlin, Yancey, Wick, Andrew Johnson, Albert Smith, Stephen Adams, Morse, Long, and Toombs.
Manufactures.—John Q. Adams, Woodward, Stewart, Hudson, Yancey, W. G. Brown, Wilmot, Jas. H. Johnson, and J. P. Martin.
Agriculture.—Anderson, James Black, Wright, Perrill, Grover, Dockery, L. H. Simms, Erdman, and Root.
Indian Affairs.—Jacob Thompson, Benton, Reuben Chapman, Yell, Foot, Barringer, Sawyer, Hampton, and Cathcart.
Military Affairs.—Haralson, Yell, Brinkerhoff, Burt, Ramsey, Nevin, Bedinger, Baker, and B. Thompson.
Militia.—J. A. Black, E. W. Hubard, Abbott, Tilden, Ritter, Giddings, De Mott, Edsall, and Samuel D. Hubbard.
Naval Affairs.—I. E. Holmes, Bayly, Maclay, T. B. King, Schenck, Darragh, Stanton, McCrate, and Wood.
Foreign Affairs.—C. J. Ingersoll, Rhett, Payne, Garrett Davis, Cobb, Truman Smith, Cullom, C. B. Smith, and Perry.
Territories.—Douglass, Boyd, Graham, Dillingham, G. W. Jones, J. Rockwell, James Thompson, Price, and Young.
Revolutionary Pensions.—Brodhead, Atkinson, Parrish, Seaman, Owen, Barringer, Jenkins, Hampton, and Toombs.
Invalid Pensions.—Preston King, Starkweather, McConnell, Bell, Seddon, Delano, Cocke, Goodyear, and Moulton.
Roads and Canals.—Robert Smith, Foster, Boyd, Gentry, Pendleton, E. B. Holmes, Strohm, Williams, and Miller.
Patents.—Henry, Maclay, Marsh, Sykes, and T. B. King.
Public Buildings and Grounds.—Ficklin, McClean, Winthrop, Farran, and Woodworth.
Revised and Unfinished Business.—Sawtelle, Cummins, Treadway, Wheaton, and Trumbo.
Accounts.—Taylor, D. P. King, Farran, McClean, and W. W. Campbell.
Mileage.—John P. Martin, Severance, Henley, McDowell, and James Thompson.
Expenditures in the State Department.—Strong, J. H. Campbell, Crozier, Edsall, and J. H. Johnson.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Scammon, White, E. W. Hubard, McCrate, and Root.
Expenditures in the War Department.—Leib, Woodruff, Crozier, Price, and J. Rockwell.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Collins, Fries, Blanchard, Long, and Moulton.
Engraving.—Messrs. Yost, Perry, and Cocke.

The House ordered 20,000 more extra copies of the President's Message and so much of the documents as relate to Texas and Oregon, and 10,000 extra copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Oregon.—Mr. Bowlin gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill for organizing a territorial government in the Oregon Territory, and for other purposes.

Various Reports from the Departments were presented; among them was one from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a list of articles imported during the last year, the duty on which exceeded 35 per cent. on their wholesale market value. [The list only embraces 30 articles, and they generally of little importance.]

Mr. Hunter of Va. presented the memorial of Wm. H. Brockenbrough, contesting the seat of Edward C. Cabell, the Representative from the State of Florida. Mr. H. moved that it be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire, first, which of the claimants was entitled to the *return*, and then, secondly, which was entitled to the *seat*. The object was, that the Committee might present such a case as would oust Cabell at once, put Brockenbrough in the seat, and make Cabell the contestant. The motion was debated at length, and finally the House, greatly to its credit, refused to pass the instructions, by a vote of 100 to 85. This was too strong a dose even for many of the Locofocos, though pressed with great pertinacity by Messrs. Hunter and Bayley of Va. It was resisted as both novel and unjust, by Mr. Hamlin, (Loco,) and Messrs. J. R. Ingersoll, Davis, Cabell, Graham, Schenck, and Brown. [Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Biggs, Dobbin, McKay and Reid, voted for the instructions; and Messrs. Barringer, *Clarke*, Dockery, *Daniel*, and Graham, against them.]

On Tuesday, a resolution offered by Mr. Schenck, to inquire whether any members of this Congress have been elected by General Ticket, instead of by Districts, as by law required, and if so, whether they are entitled to seats, was laid on the table, (rejected,) by a party vote, 112 to 72. [The Missouri members were thus elected.]

Mr. McKay reported a resolution providing that when the same person is elected Printer to both Houses, he shall be paid only once for setting the type for documents ordered by both Houses.

The various topics of the President's Message were referred to the appropriate Committees, not, however, until Mr. Stewart of Penn. had delivered an able speech in opposition to the Free Trade views of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Adams presented various petitions against admitting Texas into the Union as a slaveholding State. Referred.

On Wednesday, Mr. Douglass reported a Resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union.

A motion to elect a Chaplain for the House coming up, Mr. Pettit opposed it. It was adopted. Mr. P. maintained that if they differed, both could not be right—only one could be orthodox—the other must be heterodox! One would preach, if either, the *true*, while the other would inculcate the *false* doctrine. He moved an amendment, that the members pay out of their own pockets the clergymen they elect—which motion was lost.

The death of Mr. Dawson of Lou. was announced, the usual resolutions adopted, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, a very great number of memorials against the admission of Texas as a Slave State, were presented by thirty-five different members. It is stated that the signers of these memorials number some 30 to 50,000. The memorials were all *laid on the table.*

Memorials for the abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, were also presented, and likewise laid on the table, by 108 yeas to 59 nays.

On Friday, Mr. Brown announced the death of Dr. Peyton, member elect from Tennessee, and the House adopted resolutions of respect, and adjourned till Monday.

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—Wm. Smith, Esq. (Loco,) has been elected Governor of Virginia, for three years from the 1st of January 1846. He is the gentleman heretofore known as "Extra Billy," in consequence of the large extra allowances made to him as an extensive mail contractor during Gen. Jackson's administration.—The Whig thinks he will make an energetic and useful Governor; and says that his election is exceedingly unpalatable to the silk stocking gentry of his party—the real *Aristocratic Democrats.*

PORK.—At Cincinnati, pork has risen to 4 20 to 4 50. At Alton, Ill. it sells at 3 to 3 50.

McNulty, the Clerk of the House of Representatives who embezzled the public money last year, is now about to be tried for the offence at Washington.—When on his way from Ohio to Washington, he made his escape from the Marshal who had him in custody, and it was supposed he had run off, but suddenly he appeared in Washington. He did not like to go in custody.

CENSUS OF GEORGIA.—The State Census, just taken, shows a population of 774,325,—whites 458,169, blacks 316,156. An increase of 82,933 in five years.

Georgia is cut up into so many counties that no one has more than 10,229 white inhabitants, and one has only 617.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—Major Bethel Holmes, a respectable citizen of Dallas County, Ala., in a fit of jealousy, or anger at the refusal of Mrs. McKeen, (wife of Thomas McKeen of Columbus Bank robbery memory,) to marry him, shot her and himself through the head. Both died in a short time.

Silver quarter dollars, galvanized so as to bear the appearance of half eagles, are in circulation in South Carolina. They are larger and lighter than the genuine gold coin.

Turnpike Survey.—Professor Mitchell, of Chapel Hill, passed through this place last Wednesday, bespattered with mud to his knees, with his compass and staff on his shoulder, and accompanied by his chain carriers, engaged in the survey of a route for a turnpike from Raleigh westward. The Professor is a man after our own heart, for business.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Whig Meeting in Brunswick.—The Whigs of Brunswick county held a meeting at Smithville on Tuesday of last week, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig State Convention to be held at Raleigh in January. We have no full report of their proceedings. Capt. Samuel Potter was the Chairman, and Samuel Langdon the Secretary. The following gentlemen, two from each militia district, were appointed delegates to the Convention: Samuel Potter, Frederick J. Hill, Moses Hewett, Samuel C. Sleight, E. Bozeman, Miles Potter, Daniel L. Russel, J. R. Grice, Wm. R. Hall, Lorenzo Frink.
Wilmington Chronicle.

We are rejoiced to learn from an extra of the Camden Journal that the amount of stock necessary to complete their Rail Road has been taken and that the work will go ahead. Success to them.—*Charlotte Jour.*

His Excellency, Governor Graham, has left the City, and will be absent about ten days on a visit to Orange.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Jail Delivery.—On Monday night last—being very dark and rainy—the Prisoners in our old, crazy, rotten Jail, walked out and have taken up Winter quarters elsewhere, with the exception of one, who had only a fortnight to stay. There were none in for serious crimes. We think it will puzzle them to get out of the new Jail, when it is completed.—*Rel. Reg.*

Gov. Morehead has qualified as a Justice of the Peace for Guilford County.

The only news of interest from Texas, brought by the *Galveston* is, that great numbers of emigrants from Europe, and from all parts of the Union, are flocking into the new State. Over 1000 emigrants arrived at Galveston on the 25th ult., from Bremen and Antwerp.

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR.—Jesse D. Bright, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, has been elected a Senator in Congress from that State for six years from the 4th of last March. The vote stood 80 for Mr. Bright, 66 for Mr. Marshall, (W.,) and two blank.

The Indianapolis Journal says:—"The result of this election will greatly astonish the rank and file of the democracy, as three-fourths of them, no doubt, preferred the election of Governor Whitcomb. But the political tricksters, by resorting to a species of management characteristic of such men, defeated the will of that majority, and they will be compelled, however disagreeable the employment, to throw up their caps in its favor."

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. NEHEMIAH T. LILES to Miss LUCY ANN STURDIVANT,—all of Anson.

DIED,

In Iredell county, on the 17th November last, JOHN WALLACE, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 91 years.

In Rowan county, on the 4th inst., at the residence of Casper Holtshouser, KENNETH McDONALD, of Moore county, aged about 30 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 11, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H L Myrover & Co, C T Haigh & Son, Cook & Troy, B Rose & Son, Dr B Robinson, Hall & Hall, E W Willkings, D & W McLaurin, J D Williams, P Taylor, J Hollingsworth, Phœnix Co, D Johnson, S J Hinsdale, J C Blocker, J D Starr, H & E J Lilly, J Kyle, W W Briggs, S T Hawley, J H & J Martine, F T Ward, D Gee, J Winslow, G McNeill, Mallett & Huske, Rockfish Co, H Branson, J Huske & Son, W McIntyre, Z Burroughs, and T S Lutterloh, of this place; and for J M Worth & Co, R A King, Richmond Co, J P Covington, J H Jenkins & Co, T McDonald, Wiseman, Beal & Co, J T Chambers, J Carmichael, J & W Murphy, Rev N Blecher, M Watson, W J M Concle, C F Kelog, L Pipkin, L Douglass, H M Turner, D Hall, and J T & A C Blum, of the interior.

Also, Boat B. Rush in tow, with 1535 sacks Salt, and 735 bars Iron, for D A Ray & Co, C T Haigh & Son, H L Myrover & Co, D Johnson, E Fuller, B Rose & Son, and Cook & Hodges.

Also, boat Post Boy, with Goods for P Taylor, H L Myrover & Co, J H & J Martine, S Boon, A W Steel, D Johnson, and W McIntyre.

Plenty of water in the River now.

REVIEW REVIEWED.

A PAMPHLET of 36 pages, by Rev. A. B. Smith, in reply to the Rev. R. Furman. For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale, and also at the Store of S. W. Neal, Wadesborough. Price 15 cts.

Also, the Pamphlet of which the above is a defence, by the same author, containing 112 pages. Price 25 cents. Dec'r 16.

SMITH & GAUSE,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 16.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	32 a 35
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$1¼ a 2
Flour,	5½ a 6	Wheat,	$1 a 1 10
Feathers,	28 a 30	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	4 a 5	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	2

Provisions of every description in demand.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 11.

Timber and Naval Stores have arrived rather more plentiful than during the previous week; prices, however, have not materially varied.

Naval Stores.—Old dip Turpentine $4 00, a slight rise. There is made on Virgin, or new dip, at this season of the year, a deduction of from 25 to 100 cents per barrel, according to quality. Tar continues at $2 00; at which price about 2000 barrels have been sold the past week. Spirits Turpentine, 60 to 65 cts.

Timber and Lumber.—We have no reason to vary our last quotations materially. Last sales Flooring boards, river, were made at $13 50.

Staves.—Red Oak hhd. have been sold at $13 to $15.

Shingles.—Are worth from $2 50 to 2 75.

Liquors.—Whiskey has taken a sudden rise; the supply is small. We quote at 35 to 37 cts.

Salt.—1000 bushels Turks' Island Salt, brought a few days ago from 39 to 46 cts.—at auction.

Corn.—Has become very scarce, and is in good request, at from 90 to 100 cts. We think there has not been a cargo arrived here from the north counties, for something near six weeks. A few thousand bushels would, no doubt, command something near our lowest figure. It retails from store at 80 and 90 cts.—*Journal.*

CHERAW MARKET—Dec. 9.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 5½ to 7. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 75 to 2 00.

At New York, the Cotton market has been somewhat more firm since the Steamer arrived. Uplands 6¾ to 7¼. Flour has fallen from $7 to $6 25. Corn 81 to 84.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 6¾. N. C. Corn 75 to 85. Flour 7 to 7½.

Total receipts 563,351 bales, against 563,911 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

December 4.—Brig Arcturus from Boston; Schr. Alpine from do 5.—Brigs Samuel Potter from Belfast, Me., Union from Porto Rico; Schrs. Challenge from Newport, St. Pierre from St. Petre, Newfoundland. 6.—Brig Nonpareil from New Bedford; Schr. Warrior from Providence. 7.—Brigs Annawan from New Bedford, Thomas & Edward from St. Thomas, Ada Eliza from Philadelphia; Schrs. Tioneta from New Bedford, American Eagle from Philadelphia, Ticonic from Augusta, Me., Packet schr. Jonas Smith from New York. 8.—Brigs Walkulla from N. York, Lydia from Thomaston, Colombian brig Domingo Antonio Alavaria from Curacoa. 9.—Brig Franklin from Porto Rico; Schrs. Henry G. King from Charleston, North Carolina from Boston.

Attention! Whigs of Moore!

THE Whigs of Moore are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Carthage, on the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., in order to appoint Delegates to the Whig State Convention, which is to assemble in the City of Raleigh on the 12th of January next, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina.

Dec. 6.

[We regret that the above was not received in time for the last Observer.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Linens; col'd and white Cambric Muslins, grass Linen Cambric, Hem-stitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Indiana Cloth, for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere-de-Lains; plain black Gros-de-Swiss and figured Gros-de-Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edging; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping; Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shawl, and hair Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors; taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES! HARDWARE CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, (consequently at reduced prices,) will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 casks prime Cheese,
5 ditto Fine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, (M.,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz:—

The Lot, with Dwelling and other outhouses, situated on Gillespie street, joining John W. Sandford and others, known as the Halliday Lot. Also,

One vacant Lot on Bow street, joining Duncan McNeill on the East.

TERMS—A credit of 6 and 12 months,—Bonds with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, Commissioner.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89ts

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

MATTRESSES.

THE public are informed that the Subscriber has opened an establishment on Person St., next door East of Mr. Foster's Marble Yard, (and directly opposite Mr. Wm. McIntyre's,) where he is prepared to manufacture first rate SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESSES, in the best style. He will also repair old Mattresses, and will warrant them to give satisfaction. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident that no better article has ever been offered in this place.

JOSEPH E. NEEL.

OYSTERS.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangements for a regular supply of

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS,

Will supply Families with the very best the Market affords, at the UNION HOUSE, 4 doors above Liberty Point.

EDBERT BISHOP.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89-3w

65 BUSHELS Northern and Country APPLES,
500 lbs. assorted CANDIES,
3 boxes LEMONS,
3 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

A fine lot of ORANGES, on board of the boat, expected up to-day.

Dec. 16, 1845. 89-3w

CARTHAGE
Male and Female Institutes.

AN EXAMINATION of the Students in these Institutions was held on the 4th and 5th inst. On the first day, the young gentlemen were examined very thoroughly on the dead Languages, Sciences, English, &c., and gave unqualified evidence of the high order of education and discipline in which they are taught.

On the 2d day, the young ladies were examined, and from the accurate and ready manner in which they answered to the great many complicated interrogatories which were put out to them in a protracted, promiscuous examination on the various branches in their department—Ancient Philosophy, Geography, Astronomy, Mathematics, English Grammar, &c.—expressions of admiration and pride were frequently heard amidst the throng of parents, guardians, friends and visiters that were in attendance. Roundabout the Hall was a most tasteful arrangement of neatly executed drawings and paintings, cases of flowers, and vases of fruit, &c. The evening was closed with a few most thrilling tunes on the Piano.

Parents and guardians who have to send from home their children and wards, are respectfully invited to give their attendance on our next Semi-Annual Examination, and we feel assured they will contribute to our already full and prosperous Institutes.

NOAH RICHARDSON,
M. B. PERSON,
S. C. BRUCE,
Examining Committee.

Dec'r 6, 1845.

Dr. E. M. HALL

WOULD acquaint the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that business of importance requires his absence for a few weeks. Dr. Hall would return his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement that has been extended to him, and hopes on his return to still continue to merit their confidence and patronage. He would also state, that he intends laying in a new supply of materials and many new instruments, which will materially facilitate his operations and render them much less painful to the patient.

Dec. 12, 1845. 89-2w

Wanted Immediately.

THE Subscriber wishing to turn his attention to the Turpentine business, is anxious to engage the services of some man who has had competent experience, to carry on the business, and also the Coopering business. A man with a small family will be preferred. And to such a person, a liberal compensation will be offered.

Any person wishing to offer their services, can apply personally to the Subscriber, near Queensdale P. O., Robeson County, N. C., on Little Pedee.

ALEXANDER McRAE.

December 12, 1845. 89-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Saw and Grist MILL, in connexion with a fine tract of LAND, containing 4000 acres, well timbered, and affording a splendid range for hogs and cattle, with many other advantages. This Land is situated on the head waters of Black Mingo Creek, Williamsburg District, S. C., within three miles of tide navigation, and has the advantage of a good road to the landing. It is admirably adapted to the getting of Ton Timber, Tar and Turpentine; also Heading and Staves for Rice barrels. Any person wishing to embark in either of the above branches of business, would do well to purchase. Terms will be made easy.

Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to the Subscriber at his residence. Communications add

MR. CLAY.

No falsehood within the present century (says the New York Courier and Enquirer) has been imposed upon the country by so gigantic a system of fraud and corruption as [illegible] has done so much [illegible] against which it was levelled, and through him to the nation, as the *"bargain and corruption"* slander against Henry Clay. As every one is perfectly aware, the substance of the charge was that Mr. Clay gave his support to Mr. Adams, in the contest between the latter and Gen. Jackson, in consideration of a promise that he should receive from him the appointment of Secretary of State.

We infer from the statements which we find in several papers that the forthcoming "Life and Times of Henry Clay," by Calvin Colton, will place this matter in a perfectly clear light before the world, and transfer from Mr. Clay to his slanderers the infamy which they have sought to heap upon him. As late as in 1844 General Jackson repeated this base calumny; and yet it is said to be fully *demonstrated* in this work of Mr. Colton that Gen. Jackson himself through his friends, made to Mr. Clay the identical offer which the latter is accused of having accepted from Mr. Adams! The following letter, affording positive evidence on this point, is published by the United States Gazette:

"WOOSTER, Ohio, June 20, 1844.

"In December, 1824, about the same time that the choice of President by the House of Representatives was beginning to attract attention at Washington, I happened in company with General Houston, (Samuel, since President of Texas,) then a member of Congress from Tennessee, when the subject of that election was introduced by him. Although the subject of the Presidential election, from the time of the commencement of the canvass before the people, had been fully discussed between us, this was the first time after the people had failed to elect that we had conversed in relation to it. General Houston commenced by suggesting that he supposed that the Ohio delegation would vote for General Jackson. To this I answered that I could not undertake to speak for them; for, as far as I knew, no meeting or consultation had taken place among them. The manner of General Houston was anxious, and evinced much solicitude, and at this point of the conversation he exclaimed, 'What a splendid Administration it would make, with Old Hickory for President and Mr. Clay Secretary of State!'—Having often before expressed to General Houston my opinion of the several candidates, I did not at that time think proper to repeat it, contenting myself with an implied acquiescence in the correctness of his declaration.

"The conversation was continued for a considerable time, and, for the most part, had relation to Western interests, as connected with the Presidency, and was concluded by Gen. Houston observing, 'Well, I hope you from Ohio will aid us in electing General Jackson, and then your man —meaning Mr. Clay—*can have any thing he pleases!*'

"These expressions of General Houston made a strong impression on my mind at that time, and, from the relations known to subsist between him and Gen. Jackson, I had not then, nor at any time since, a doubt but that they embodied the feelings of that personage, and that it was the object of both that Mr. Clay and his friends should so understand it. And I have ever thought that the slanderous charge of 'bargain, corruption, and intrigue,' subsequently preferred by General Jackson against Mr. Clay and his friends, had its origin in the utter neglect with which every advance made to them by the friends of Gen. Jackson was treated.

In a letter written by me, dated Wooster, May 9, 1827, and appended to Mr. Clay's address to the public of that year, I referred to the importunity of some of General Jackson's friends as indicative of a disposition to enter into a bargain. In that remark I had in my mind, among other things, these observations of General Houston. Should it now be asked why I did not then divulge the whole, my answer is, that, although I held myself at all times ready to do so if called upon, I did not then consider it necessary. The only question then before the public was, the charge that Mr. Clay's friends had made propositions to Jackson for a bargain. It was to repel that charge that my letter above mentioned was written, and I chose to confine my statements to the nature of the issue. General Jackson most signally failed, being flatly contradicted by his only witness.

S. SLOANE."

FROM THE EXPRESS.

President Polk on the Sub-Treasury.—Whenever a Loco Foco begins to talk of banks, money, the treasury, or spoils, he always gets into a fog. The dictionaries tell us that the word treasury means "a place where treasures are kept." So thought Jesse Hoyt, and a dozen other similar "treasuries," who having once got hold of the public money have kept it, and thus fulfilled the design of the law, themselves being "the treasury," or the place where treasure is kept.

"By the constitution of the United States," says Polk, "it is provided, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." A public Treasury was undoubtedly contemplated and intended to be created, in which the public money should be kept from the period of collection until needed for public uses."

In the public treasury "contemplated and intended to be created," the dignified and important object of the framers of the Constitution must have been then the construction of such an iron box as we have at the Custom-House here, which construction of this section of the instrument is profound, and worthy of Judge Marshall in the zenith of his fame!

Mr. Polk, further in continuation of his profound and sensible views, adds:—

"The safe-keeping of the public money should be confided to a pubic Treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the Constitution could have intended that a Treasury should be created as a place of deposite and safe-keeping of the public money which was irresponsible to the government."

Mr. Polk, it appears, wishes for a treasury which shall not be "irresponsible to the government." This *place*, these iron safes and iron boxes, must be held responsible; but he says nothing about the keepers, and the key-holders; only the *place* must be responsible. He will find that all his party will like this doctrine grandly. Only throw the responsibility on the iron safe, and give them the keys, and they will cry out "independent treasury forever!"

Mr. Polk thus profoundly speaks:—

"The constitutional treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money, without any power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a currency or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a treasury as was contemplated by the Constitution should be independent of all banking corporations."

The constitutional treasury, it seems, is something besides an iron safe after all, because it must be without power to make loans. It must not lend a cent to a sub-treasurer, neither did it before. Jesse Hoyt never borrowed any thing of the Government. He only *took it*, and kept it, too. This treasury must not issue any paper. Mr. Polk, with great truth and wisdom, adds:—

"To say that the people or their government are incompetent, or not to be trusted with the custody of their own money, in their own treasury, provided by themselves, but must rely on the presidents, cashiers, and stockholders of banking corporations, not appointed by them, nor responsible to them, would be to concede that they are incompetent for self government."

The theory here advanced, however, is not original with Mr. Polk. He borrowed the whole of it from Jesse Hoyt, who, when acting as sub-treasurer, was ordered by Mr. Woodbury to pay over the moneys in his hands to Mr. Stephen Allen—once of Tammany Bank memory, but at the time alluded to, a distinguished sub-treasurer also. Hoyt refused to comply, and gave the following reason, in a letter to Mr. Woodbury, under date September 23, 1839:—

"It is contrary to the theory of the administration to imagine (!!!) it unsafe in my hands, (!!!) when ten times the amount was occasionally left without any apparent uneasiness on the part of the Treasury Department."

There is another theory of the people advanced by Mr. Polk. He says:

"The money of the people should be kept in the treasury of the people created by law, and be in the custody of agents of the people chosen by themselves, according to the forms of the constitution."

This is all excellent, but it is also borrowed from Hoyt, who, in another letter to Mr. Woodbury, says:—

"I am unwilling to pay over the money received by me under protest, to the United States, and trust to the justice of the Government for my protection hereafter. *I understand the Government to be the people acting through their representatives.*"

Great men and great minds have, of course, great and similar ideas; but Mr. Polk ought, at least, to have had magnanimity enough to have given Hoyt credit for his theories, particularly as they were before his eyes, just as they were published by Congress.

The safe-keeping of the public money is a thing very easily effected. The difficulty is, that the Sub-Treasurers keep it *too safe*, so much so, that Uncle Sam can seldom or never get hold of it afterwards.

This question, of what is the treasury? and where is the treasury? has been a matter of discussion both on the floor of Congress and elsewhere. It arose at the time Jesse Hoyt had the public moneys in his own hands, when the Treasurer of the United States was anxious to know where the moneys were. The following extracts will give some idea of the notions of the largest and most distinguished sub-treasurer of modern times:

From Wm. B. Randolph, Acting Treasurer of the United States, Feb. 24th, 1840, to Jesse Hoyt:

"The moneys in your hands are not moneys *in the* Treasury, and no proportion of them are so considered until you have paid them in the Treasurer's drafts, or deposited them in Banks to his credit."

Hoyt to Randolph in reply, Feb. 28th, 1840.

"I had supposed that under the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 9th June, 1837, all money in the hands of a sub-treasurer was in fact as well as in fiction (!!!) as much in the treasury as it was formerly in any of the deposite banks; and although newspapers, stump orators, &c., may have repeatedly inquired where *the thing called the Treasury was to be found*, I imagined (honest soul) that it was all for effect."

Hoyt uniformly contended that all that was necessary to get moneys into the Treasury was to give Mr. Woodbury notice that he had passed the money to the credit of the United States in his own books. That was *in* the Treasury. Unfortunately there was a quarter of a million which he failed thus to pass to the credit of the government, and of course it has never yet reached the Treasury.

"Oliver Oldschool,"—the Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says:—

"It struck me very forcibly in surveying the new House, that the general appearance of the members is much better than that of the last House; that there are more intelligence, more good breeding and gentlemanly manners, and more dignity among them, as a body, than we witnessed two years ago; and upon making the remark to one who has been here for several years, and was a member of the 27th Congress, he replied that the same impression had been made upon him. The Goths and Vandals broke into the Capitol two years ago, but I trust that irruption was the last one of the kind we shall ever witness. For this improvement in the appearance of the popular branch of the national legislature we are indebted to the people, and for one I return them most hearty thanks for it. Let *them* do their duty in selecting members, and our nation will not be disgraced by such scenes of disorder and rowdyism in the House as have caused Americans to blush and hang their heads for shame."

We are happy to see that what is generally called the *Woman's bill* has passed the Senate of Georgia, securing to married women their own property, and similar to the law on the same subject in Louisiana and Mississippi. There is a probability of its passing the House. One of its provisions is, that the property, real or personal, in the possession of a woman at the time of her marriage, or which may become hers as legatee after her marriage, with the *natural* increase of such property, shall not be vested in her husband, or liable for his debts—but that the *artificial* increase of such property, after deducting expenses of support of family, education of children, &c. may go to the use of the husband.

SORE THROAT.—We have known several instances in which this distressing complaint, even in its worst stages, has been immediately alleviated and speedily cured by the following remedy: Mix a pennyworth of pounded camphor with a wineglass of brandy, pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third or fourth generally enables the patient to swallow with ease.—*Medical Journal.*

FRESH GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, embracing a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, together with

BONNETS, HATS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were bought mostly for *Cash*, and selected *personally* with much care, they can be sold at reduced prices, either for Cash or on time to prompt customers.

Nov'r 25, 1845. 86-4w

50 BUSHELS OF SEED RYE, for sale.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 25. 86tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscriber by John Marsh, will be sold on Thursday the 1st of January next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, a Negro MAN about 25 years of age, known as Marsh's Jack. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Trustee.*

Nov. 18, 1845. 86-4s

MINERAL SPRING ACAMEDY,

MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics,	$1 00
" English Grammar and Geography,	80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c.	50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.

Nov. 14, 1845. 86-tf

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store on the North West corner of the Market Square, one door North of Mr. James Kyle's, where they have received and are now receiving from the North, their FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for CASH.

ALEX. JOHNSON & CO.

October 21, 1845. 83tf

McCAULAY'S Miscellanies; The Dog and the Sportsman; Late Nos. of Wiley & Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, consisting of Essays of Elia, (Charles Lamb;) Hazlitt's Table Talk; Bubbles from the Brunnen; Prose and Verse by Thos. Hood: the Character and Genius of Burns, by Professor Wilson; and The Indicator and Companion, by Leigh Hunt.

Youatt on the Horse; Big Bear of Arkansas; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Sale of Valuable Land.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1846, that VALUABLE LOT on Hay street, nearly opposite the late Lafayette Hotel, and adjoining the Observer Printing Office, known as the Fuller Lot, formerly occupied by S. W. Tillinghast & Co. The Lot fronts 38 feet on Hay street. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

A. A. T. SMITH, Clerk & Master.

Nov. 15, 1845. 85ts

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1845. 63-tf

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

NEW

Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of **LAND** lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind;—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases;—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.

Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING emarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 *Brown Cotton Shirtings,*
Ditto 30 *inch do do ditto,*
Ditto 4-4 *do do Sheetings,*
Ditto 32 *inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,*
Ditto 39 *inch do do do do ditto,*
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., J. D. Williams, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

FOR SALE, a few hundred bushels,—excellent food for Hogs. Price $2 a bushel, deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Apply to Dr. H. M. Turner, or Robert B. Smith, near McNeill's Ferry, Cumberland county.

Oct. 21, 1845. 81tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW

Fashionable Goods.

H. LEETE,

(PERSON STREET.)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Graham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth-day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 25 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt, 2 vols., 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols., 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 124; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Beckwith's Pills, Peters' Pills, Seidlitz Powders, Cologne Water, Henry's Magnesia, London Mustard, Congress Water, Indelible Ink, Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 25, 1845. 73-tf

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam-Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND, 68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE.

John D. Williams,

AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz:—Cashmere-d'Ecosses, Rep. Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Laines, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Tarleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revired and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Lecco, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink col'd large and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plain black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Cont Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's coarse and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Salts; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Curry Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Haymount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

October 8, 1845. 79tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 45 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phaten,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	Geo ge Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne,
J. H. Suydam.	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloy'd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance,

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW, *Magistrate of Police.*

Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his **BOOK STORE** to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 20.

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANAC for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Blains, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by the Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a topic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all it also exercises a controling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a most remarkable manner the great medical value of the Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection.

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small bunches on various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quant